(b) whether it is also a fact that these telecasts are increasingly sidelining Doordarshan; and

(c) whether unable to cope with the challenge, Doordarshan is passing the back for controlling foreign satellite TV to the Ministry of Communications?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRUA VYAS): (a) Whereas the contours of a number of foreign statellites at present c«ver India, TV Signal from these settel-Htes can be received by a viewer by the establishment of appropriately designed dish-antenna system available indigenously at an approximate price of Rs. 50,000/-.

(b) No, Sir. There is no discernible evidence to this effect.

(c) No, Sir. The Wireless Planning and Coordination (WPG) Whig of the Ministry of Communications, at the National Radio Regulatory Authority, lays down the policy regarding radio communication signals (including broadcasting) in India. Besides, establishment of dish antenna System capable of receiving TV signal direct from satellites is governed by Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 and Rules made thereunder administered by the Ministry of Communications.

आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन स्टाफ एसोसिएशन द्वारा ज्ञापन

769. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन प्रोग्राम स्टाफ एसोसियेशन ने अपनी मांगों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को कोई ज्ञापन दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मुख्य मांगें क्या हैं और उन पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी गिरिजा व्यास) : (क) और (ख) आकाशवाणी तथा दूरदर्शन की कार्यक्रम स्टाफ एसोसिएशन सरकार को समय-समय पर अपनी मांगें प्रस्तुत करती रही है । हाल ही में प्रस्तुत कुछ मांगों में भारतीय प्रसार में (कार्यक्रम) सेवा का कार्यान्वयन, कार्यक्रम निष्पादक के पद के लिये भर्ती नियमों संशोधन, उप-महानिदेशक तथा केन्द्र निदेशक (सामान्य ग्रेड) आदि के ग्रेड के लिये विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति की बठकों का आयोजन आदि शामिल है । कार्यक्रम स्टाफ एसोसियेशन द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई मांगों पर विचार एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है और संघ लोक सेवा आयोग जैसे अन्य निकायों के साथ परामर्श भी करना होता है।

Strength ow women labour in industries

770. SHRI SANTOSH BAGROOIA.: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what are Government's plans to increase the women labour strength in different industries in the country; and

(b) what is the total number of women workers in the public and private sector separately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE 1MEN1SIRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SING GHATOWAR): (a) In order to equip women with adequate skills for increased employment in industries, Ministry of Labour provides them with opportunities for vocational training through a net work of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs). At present the ITIs, which are open both to boys and girls, impart vocational' training in 40 engineering and 27 non-engineering trades. In addition 309 ITIs/ "Wings have been set up exclusively for women and 100 more women ITIs/Wings would be established during the 8th Plan period. Further, one National' and 6 Regional Vocational Training Institutes for women have been set up (at NOIDA and at Bombay, Bangalore, Trivandrum, Hissar, Calcutta and Tura respectively), which provides 3-tier training facilities to women at basic, advanced and' instructional level of skills. Having *

total capacity of about 1220, these institutes conduct various regular and short-term courses for women trainees.

(b) Number of women workers as on March 1, 1989 in the public and private sectors was 21.9 lakhs and 13.6 lakhs respectively as per the survey (provisional figures) conducted under ■> the Employment Market Information Programme of the Ministry of Labour,

Landless agricultural labourers

771. SHRI S. K. T. RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the measures Government hive taken to bring the vast unorganised landless agricultural labour into an organised labour fold?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SING GHATOWAR): Agricultural Labour is, by and large, unorganised and is not represented by Trade Unions etc. However, during the Course of last two decades a number of organisations, both registered Trade Unions and Voluntary Organisations have made various efforts to organise rural work force in various States of the Country. Some of these organisations of rural workers have been recognised by Government and participated in seminars, discussions, programmes organised by the Government.

Various steps in this regard are de-railed below:

Workers Education Scheme

The scheme was launched through the .Central Board of Workers Education established in 1958. The same has now become a regular feature of the Board and aims at creating awareness amongst rural poor, developing their .organisation and seeking benefit of various welfare and legislative measures. The Scheme covers landless labourers, agricultural workers, marginal farmers, etc. One of the objectives of the W.E.P. is of help emergence of leadership among workers themselves and it is proposed to intensify leadership development programme of the Board during the 8th Five Year Plan (1992—97).

National Institute of Rural Development

The National Institute of Rural Development at Hyderabad is an autonomous body. One important dimention of its work is to offer specialised services in organising training programmes and conducting research studies.

Plan Scheme for Organising Rural Workers

The Scheme was launched with the Sixth Plan to educate rural workers regarding their rights and duties, motivate them for organising themselves in the shape of trade unions and to educate rural workers about Co-operatives, plans and programmes of the Government etc., to give knowledge about labour laws, to assist workers education scheme etc. With the end of Seventli Plan the Scheme has been dovetailed to the Scheme for the beneficiaries Of Anti-Poverty Programme of the Ministry of Rural Development

Labour Laws

Various labour laws like Minimum Wages Act, Workmen's Compensation Act, F.qual Remunerations Act etc.- are equally applicable to organised and unorganised labour.

Unemployed registered with employment exchanges ,

772. PROF. SAURIN BHATTA-CHARYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER, be pleased to state:"

(a) what is the number of unemploy ed as per the live register of Employ ment Jixchanges- all over the country, taking further, into account the workers who have been rendered jobless because of the c'lture, lock oar etc. of about 1.5 lakh industrial units, big medium and small, all oyer the romitiy;

(b) whether Government have any mechanism to compute the cases of those tmemployed who have not been able . Jo register their, names with Employment Exchanges and if so, the details thereof; and